

58986. SPARTINA TOWNSENDI Groves. Poaceæ. Grass.

From London, England. Seeds presented by Prof. F. W. Oliver, University College, London, through A. S. Hitchcock, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 4, 1924.

Professor Oliver regards *Spartina townsendi* as a probable hybrid between *Spartina stricta* and *S. alterniflora*. It appeared at Hythe, Southampton, England, about 1879, and has spread rapidly on the mud flats, reclaiming the land. Professor Oliver says that it is eaten eagerly by cattle and pigs and is also promising as a paper-making material, but the cost of harvesting is large at present. We consider this species to be the same as *S. alterniflora* Loisel., which is found on the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, south to Maine. (Hitchcock.)

58987. TRIFOLIUM AFRICANUM GLABELLUM Harv. Fabaceæ. Clover.

From Cedara, Natal, Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by W. S. Hall, assistant experimentalist, School of Agriculture. Received April 5, 1924.

An indigenous Natal perennial clover which is a very vigorous grower, forming a thick sward which smothers adjacent plots of other clovers unless cut back. After three years the plot begins to deteriorate. In its native country this variety thrives in moist places. Introduced for agronomists engaged in breeding new types of clover.

58988. CEREUS VALIDUS Haw. Cactaceæ.

From Nice, France. Seeds presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received April 7, 1924.

A tall, picturesque plant, which produces fruit the size of a goose egg and of a beautiful magenta color. These fruits are absolutely without spicules and of very good taste. Doctor Proschowsky remarks that he knows of no other fruit which is so "melting," and it resembles much the "snows" sold in Latin-American countries, consisting of real snow mixed with fruit juice or sugar. (David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry.)

58989 and 58990. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck. Rutaceæ. Sweet orange.

From Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. Bud wood presented by R. M. Grey, superintendent, Cuban Gardens. Received April 8, 1924. Notes by Mr. Grey.

58989. Harvard No. 1. This is one of the best seedlings we have ever raised here and has been in cultivation for many years. The tree forms a compact head, with deep rich-green foliage; it is drought resistant, and has borne splendid crops here every year. The fruit is medium to large, starts to ripen early in November, and remains firm and juicy until May. The skin is a rich orange color, of medium thickness; the flesh is of fine texture and quality, sweet in flavor and few seeded.

58990. Harvard No. 2. A late bud sport of Valencia. The tree is of spreading habit and a prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, few seeded, does not ripen until February, but retains its firmness and juice until late October. The skin is pale yellow, quite thin and smooth; the flesh is of excellent quality and of pleasant, mild, sweet flavor.

58991 to 58996. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceæ. Sugar cane.

From Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, India. Cuttings presented by T. S. Venkatraman, Government sugar-cane expert, Agricultural College. Received April 3, 1924.

These varieties have been found eminently suited for cultivation in northern India. (Venkatraman.)

58991 to 58996—Continued.

58991. Co. 205. 58994. Co. 214.

58992. Co. 210. 58995. Co. 232.

58993. Co. 213. 58996. Co. 281.

58997 to 58999. RUBUS spp. Rosaceæ. Blackberry.

From Concepcion, Province of Chirique, Panama. Plants presented by J. R. Genuit. Received April 15, 1924.

These are wild species, likely to prove of interest in the warm portions of the United States.

58997. RUBUS sp. 58999. RUBUS sp.

Black fruits. Salmon-colored fruits.

58998. RUBUS sp.

Pink fruits.

59000 to 59268.

From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Received April 4, 1924. Notes by Mr. Rock.

59000. ACONITUM sp. Ranunculaceæ.

No. 11428. November, 1923. A plant 3 feet tall found growing in alpine meadows between 12,000 and 13,000 feet altitude in the Likiang Snow Range. The leaves are finely palmatisect, and the pale purplish, silky blue flowers are in dense spikes.

59001. ACONITUM sp. Ranunculaceæ.

No. 11457. November, 1923. A plant 3 to 4 feet tall found in alpine meadows in the fir forest at an altitude of 11,000 feet, Sungkwe Mountains. It has large leaves and long spikes of large, pale-blue flowers.

59002. ANDROSACE SPINULIFERA (Franch.) Knuth. Primulaceæ.

No. 11411. November, 1923. Likiang Snow Range. A plant 1 to 2 feet high found growing in dry rocky limestone regions at about 11,000 feet altitude. The rosette of spatulate leaves and umbels of rich pink flowers make it very attractive.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 55253.

59003. BERBERIS DICTYOPHYLLA Franch. Berberidaceæ.

No. 11462. Mahoangpatze. November, 1923. A spiny shrub 5 to 6 feet high, found in alpine meadows, Likiang Snow Range. The leaves are glaucous, the flowers yellow, and the fruits red.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56293.

59004. BUDDLEIA FORRESTII Diels. Loganiaceæ.

No. 11432. November, 1923. A very attractive shrub found only in limestone soil on the Likiang Snow Range at from 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude. It has white woolly leaves and spikes of lavender-blue flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 56294.

59005. CAMPANULA sp. Campanulaceæ.

No. 11405. October, 1923. A plant 2 to 3 feet tall found growing in pine forests at Saba and also in meadows at about 12,000 feet altitude on the Likiang Snow Range. The leaves are lanceolate, and the drooping flowers are deep indigo blue.

59006. CARAGANA sp. Fabaceæ.

Nos. 11330 (fruit), 9243 (flowers). November, 1923. A shrub 1 to 2 feet high which forms spiny cushions on rocky slopes at 15,500 to 16,000 feet altitude on the Yangtze-Mekong Divide. The branches are covered with gray pubescence, and the flowers are a rich pinkish purple.